NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET.

## WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE SPECIE-PAYING THEORY ADHERED TO, BUT NO TIME FOR RESUMPTION RECOMMENDED - THE MESSAGE OF A NEGATIVE CHARACTER AND DE-VOID OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECLARATIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The President again submitted portions of his message to his Cabinet, at its session to-day, but omitted to read those portions of it relating to the finances, which he submitted on Tuesday. The message, although not yet fully completed, will be shorter than the last and will contain very few recommendations. It will be confined principally to a recital of the events of public character during the past year, and to the subjects treated in the reports of the heads of Departments. As previously stated in THE TRIBUNE, he adheres strongly to the hard money, specie-paying theory of finance, but he neither suggests nor recommends that any specified time be set apart as a date for the resumption of specie payments. He seems to adopt the theory of many of the leading Republicans that, under the existing circumstances, considering the fact that the Democrats are on the eve of taking control of the popular branch of Congress, it is better to abstain from taking an aggressive course, and to avoid, as much as possible, issues that might further divide the party.

Thus far in his message the President has had nothing to say about the Civil Rights bill, and there is little probability that he will again allude to it, and no one believes that he will approve the principle as he did before. Neither will the President recommend the sweeping system of internal improvements in the South which he is known to favor. That portion of his message relating to the District of Columbia has not yet been prepared. He awaits an abstract of the report of the District Commissioners. which he will receive on Sunday evening. Altogether the message will be of a negative character and devoid of recommendations and declarations which ordinarily make the annual communication of the President a document of interest.

#### THE APPROACHING SESSION.

VIEWS OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON AND SPEAKER BLAINE-PROBABILITY THAT THE FORMER WILL PRESIDE OVER THE SENATE-AN UNEVENTFUL SESSION PREDICTED BY SPEAKER BLAINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Vice-President Wilson and Speaker Blaine arrived from the East this afternoon. The health of the Vice-President is unusually good and he hopes to be able to occupy the Chair in the enate during the greater part of the coming session Mr. Blame speaks cheerfully of the approaching change in his position from the Speaker's Chair to the place of a member on the floor. He, no doubt, looks forward with not altogether unmixed regret. to the time when he will be relieved from the harassing and fatiguing duties inseparable from his effice, and will be able, as the leader of a strong mmority, to have free scope for the exercise of those talents for vigorous debate and skillful parhamentary campaigning for which he is distinguished: and perhaps thinks that he will be able to discipline and lead his Republican followers, so that, in a series of brilliant attacks on the now successful Democracy, the lost ground may be regained by his party. Both the Speaker Vice-President appear to appreriste keenly the magnitude of the Republican defeat and the critical position in which the party is placed. Neither is willing to admit however, that the elections indicate a determination on the part of the people to put the National Government in the hands of the Democrats. When the real issue tomes in 1876, between the two parties, they hope, although it is plain that it is a hope mingled with grave apprehensions, that the tide will turn and take its eld direction. Mr. Blaine thinks that the coming session will not be an eventful one, and that both parties will behave with great discretion. He does not anticipate any legislation on the currency question, believing that the let-alone-policy will be the safest one, and the one which will be adopted.

THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS FROM CANADA. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED FOR THE EXAMINA-TION AND DETENTION OF MERCHANDISE COMING OVER THE CANADIAN PRONTIER.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- The special agents of the Treasury Department assigned to duty on the Canadian frontier have been designated as follows:

dian frontier have been designated as follows:

H. S. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo, H. Fex, Port Huron,
Mich.; Geo, H. Whitehead, R. use's Point, N. Y.;
G. W. F. Vernon, Buffalo, N. Y.; Win, Duncan, Detroit,
Mach.; D. A. Nevin, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; James
W. D. vis, Newport, Vt.; B. H. Hinds, Island Pond, Vt.,
and Elward P. Donerty, Special Inspector, at Montreal,
Mr. Martin, stationed at Buffalo, has authority to visit all the points above named, and superintend the business all along the whole frontier. The lagents are instructed by the Department to make the most thorough inspection possible, first, personally, and next by the and of such inspectors as may be directed to assist then on every train of cars arriving from Canada, detaining such trains as long as may be necessary to ascertain agree with the statement of lading represented by the manifest. They may also cause the cars, in all cases, to be opened and examined as to any direct importation, veri fying the contents, and causing a bond to be executed for the payment of duties in all cases where payment of during is not already made or secured. All shipments of dutiable merchandise provided in good faith with cor rect manifests, as provided by the act of June 30, 1864, and destined to any one of the ports of Portland, Buston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, may be showed to go forward to such destination if the said manifests are or have been forwarded, and the requisite assurance is given that it will be returned on delivery of the merchandise, properly indorsed, with the ortificate thereof, to the Collector of the port of first arrival within the United States; but they will in no case permit a car incapable of being securely fastened to proceed to its destination without causing its contents to be entered and bended according to law. They will in no case after any car or quality of merchandise to pass the frontier without payment, or else security for payment of the duties chargeable on such merchandise. Cars laden with domestic or duty-paid merchandise passing through Canada en route to a point in the United States, they will in all cases cause to be opened and inspected at the frontier port on arrival. Agents are directed to report at the end of the first week of their assignment the actual course of trade across the frontier, with lists of the cars passing each day, the number of each, and whether assuming to be scaled or not, &c. In a letter to the Collectors of Customs on the frontier, the Secre-

The Department has had under consideration the condilions under which dutable merchandise is transported under the act of June 27, 1864, and the act of July 14, 1870, across the frontier of the United States to and under the act of June 27, 1864, and the act of July 14, 1870, across the frontier of the United States to and from Canada, and has found that great insecurity exists in regard to the transit of such merchandise. It has, therefore, been ordered that an entire revision or correction be instituted at each point where such transit occurs, with authority direct from this department to restore the practice prescribed by the regulations and necessary to protect the revenue. You will find inclosed a copy of a letter this day addressed to the chief railway companies engaged in such transit, withdrawing the permission extended to them by letter of this Department of March 30, 1872, to lock and seal cars otherwise than by the consul or other officer of the United States duly authorized to make such verification.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SERIOUS WEAKNESS OF THE MOIETY ACT.

Two cases have recently been tried in the U. S. Court at New-York before Judge Biatchford and a jury, which arose under the Moiety act passed June 22, 1874, and the ruling of the Court therein, if sustained, is held by some of the legal officers of "e Treasury Department

to render necessary an amendment of the law referred

three trunks centaining 718 dozen pairs of kid gloves,

and the other for the forfeiture of six trunks containing

were facts sufficient to work a forfeiture under Sections 2,872 and 2,874 of the Revised Statutes of 1874, takenffrom the act of 1799. The 16th section of the Moiety act under which these cases were tried provides that it shall be the duty of the court on trials thereunder to submit to the jury, as a distinct and separate proposition, whether the alleged acts were done with an actual intent to defraud the United States, and to require upon such proposition a special fluding of the jury; and, in such cases, unless intent to defraud shall be so found, no fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be imposed. Various propositions were submitted to the juries in these cases, bearing upon the question of fraudulent intent, and the court instructed the jury that, if they should answer some of the propositions aubmitted to them in the negative and disagree upon the rest, or should disagree upon all of them, they should find for the claimants. This ruling was based upon the peculiar phraseology of the 16th section of the Moiety act that, "unless intent to defraid shall be so found, no fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be imposed," so that a disagreement of the jury, would be equivalent to a verdiet against the Government. This ruling is considered by the Treasury Department important, as showing the serious weakness of the Moiety act in failing to afford proper protection to the Government against fraud.

A SUIT TO BE BEGUN AGAINST THE LAKE SHORE which these cases were tried provides that it shall be A SUIT TO BE BEGUN AGAINST THE LAKE SHORE

of such a character as to admit of no question that there

RAILEOAD COMPANY FOR UNPAID TAXES.

A rumor was current in Washington this afternoon to the effect that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was preparing to begin suits against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company for \$169,000, unpaid taxes on the surplus earnings of that road. Inquiry at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revnue confirmed the report to a certain extent. The Special Agents of the Department have been for some time engaged in investigating the condition of several roads in the West, and have found an apparent differroads in the west, and have found an apparent difference of from \$150,000 to \$160,600 in the taxes due the Government on the surplus caratings of the Like Shore and Michigan Southern. So far as the agents have prosecuted their legality it does not appear whether this difference is simply one of book keeping, which may be explained without attributing any fraud to the management of the road, or whether the taxes have actually been withheld. In regard to forther proceedings against the same road for another and larger sum, the Barcan declines to give any definite information at present, but there seems to be good reason-for supposing that the rumor that such be good reason for supposing that the rumor that such proceedings are contemplated is not entirely without foundation. The Treasury agents have also been overlooking the management of four other railroads in the West, and have discovered an apparent defletency of taxes amounting in the aggregate to \$50,000 distributed among the four. Their investigations are still incommistic.

THE CLEPKSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE. Judge Niblack of Indiana has arrived, and being ques Clerk of the next House, says that he has no idea how the report originated, but that it has no foundation. H says he has no inclination, after serving fourteen years n Congress, to come back to a subordinate position "Even if all other reasons were out of the way," said be, "I could not ask for the office, nor take it, for my old colleague, Mr. Kerr, is a candidate for speaker, and it would be unbesoming for two Indiana men to ask for the two best offices in the House. In no event would I accept the Clerkship." Charles A. Eldridge of Wisconsin, whose constituents begieved to return him to Congress, in consequence of his alleged connection with the Washington Ring, is said to be a willing candidate for Mr. McP. Jerson's place.

OPPOSITION TO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Evening Star to-day opposes editorially the extension of suffrage to the people of this District under the new form of government. After saying that all the nembers of the late Legislature, the condidates for a seat in Congress as Delegate, and the 8.000 or 4,000 who would like to live on the public are loudly shouting in favor of "saving the principle," The Star continues: The tax-payers of Washington think and know that

"saving the principle" means nothing more nor less than keeping in Washington in Idleness, or worse, some thousands of able-bodied "voters," who ought to be at work on the farms of Maryland and Virginia. Congress will be called upon this very session for an appropria-tion to support these litustrators of the principle, and the charitable will be called upon to supply food, fuel, and clothing for them, through the year, to enable them to appear in long line at the polling-booths on election day and cast their ballots for the Hon. Feather Dusters in behalf of "the principle."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION. The Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims was occupied to-day in the discussion of new roles. One uggestion was that the original documents filed in the rate Department should be received as prima factor of their contents. Another was that the aftidavits of claimants in the petitions to the fact that they daylis of claimants in the petitious to the fact that they were loyal during the Robeilion should be taken as prima facte true. These matters occupied the cutire resision. The discussion was participated in by Judge R. M. Corwine of Washington, Messrs, C. C. Beaman, Wilcox and Low of New-York, and Gen. Cresswell, Attorney for the United States. The regular demurrer not will be called on Monday. Some special assignments were made because of the important questions involved. The principal one will be argued on the 14th of December by Gen. Cresswell and Judge Corwine.

ARKANSAS QUIET.

Gen. Barton, an old Federal officer and native of New Hampshire, who was Provost-Marshal of Arkansas during the Baxter-Brooks trouble, has arrived here on his way North. He says the State has not been as quiet since the late war as it is now. The people are satisfied

ARCHITECT MULLETT'S SUCCESSOR. Mr. Mearthur of Philadelphia, to whom the position Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department was tendered a few day days ago, has informed Socre ary Bristow of his acceptance of the appointment on condition that he shall be allowed to retain a general apervision of the great municipal building in Phila-

MANEUVERING IN THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE. District-Attorney Fisher of this city has attempted to ecure the removal by Marshal Sharp of Mr. Paxton, one of the bail ffs who recently had charge of the jury in the Safe Burglary trial, and the appointment of Thomas T. Johnson, one of the jury and a friend of Harrington, in his place. He has not been successful the Marshal refusing to remove Paxton without goo

# OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GARDNER. William Gardner, one of the Dock Commisioners, died suddenly last evening at his residence, No. 272 East Broadway, probably of heart disease. His age was about 50. He was an importer of iron and steel, oing business in Grand-st. A prominent resident of the Seventh Ward and a clear-sighted business man, he held no office previous to his appointment as Dack Commissioner save that of School Commissioner. He was War Democrat, but of late years has voted with the Republican party. He was named by Mayor Havemeyer on May 16, 1873, as Dock Commissioner for the term of four years, and the nomination was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen a few days afterward.

ATRANY D	CANVASS OF THE ec. 4.—The State	Board of Can-
ALDANI, 10	ared the vote of the i	State as follows:
	1874.	1872.
Governor.	n (Dem.)416.391	392,250
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1	James L. Bragg (Pro.) 11,310	48 257 (Pan 1
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	The man Kirkostrick (Bep. 1 oo. 104	337.672
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	Associate Judge Court of Appeals 1874.	236,686
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	Majorities 36,256 (Dem.)	84,379 (Dem.)
	majorated the same a Thanks Mills	e received 3.619

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4 .- The officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States elected yes-lerday were installed to-day. The ques-tion of uniform was left optional with States. Commanderies now using red to. One case involved proceedings for the forfeiture of where black is generally used may change to black it they desire to do so. The place of next meeting hap not yet been determined, out Desiver is promisental mentioned. At 11 p. m. the Escampinent adjournes ustil to-morrow. laces, trimmings, &c., the aggregate value of the goods in both cases amounting to some \$17,000. The cases were

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

STORMY DEBATE IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD SPAIN CRITICISED BY THE ULTRAMONTANES-REPLY OF PRINCE BISMARCK-AN ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION OF THE ATTEMPT ON BISMARCK'S LIFE.

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874. In the Reichstag to-day a letter from the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck, was read. It announces in the name of the Emeror and in accord ance with the decision of the Federal Council, that the sum for the maintenance of a German Legation to the Vatican is struck out of the budget.

writen notification to the President of the Chamber that in view of the condition of their country they cannot serve on the Committee on the Alsace-Lor raine Budget and Loan Bill.

The deputies from Alsace and Lorraine sent

Both communications were referred to Commit

In the course of a debate on the estimates for the committees of the Federal Council, Herr Joerg. one of the Bayarian deputies and a member of the Clerical party, made a vehement and bitter attack on Bismarck's foreign policy. He remarked that, in consequence of Russia holding aloof, the Chancellor had made a flasco of his attempt at intervention in Spain. He wished to know whether the Committee of the Federal Council, which, according to the Constitution, existed for the consideration of questions of foreign policy, performed any functions.

Prince Bismarck replied that all important diplomatic dispatches were communicated to the Committee, which met whenever summoned by the President. Nothing was concealed from any of the Federated Governments. He emphatically repelled the insinuation that the Federal representatives did not adequately protect the rights of the various States. There had never been any idea of intervening in the affairs of Spain. When apprized of the murder of Schmidt, he said to himself such a thing would not have happened to a British, French, or American citizen. He remembered the humiliations formerly imposed on Germans, and considered that the time bad arrived to avenge such wrongs. The only way of helping Spain was to recognize those elements in the country which were disposed to restore public order. Russia was less affected by Spanish concerns than Germany. He respected the decision of Russia as a power with which Germany had lived in intimate friendship for a century "If," continued Bismarck, "your darts are directed against that friendship, they will miss their aim. I can quietly bear the charge of the flasco"

Referring to an assertion of Herr Joerg that Kullmann was a madman, Bismarek replied:

He was not a madman. You don't want to have anything in common with Kullmann; that I comprehend. But he clings tightly to your coat tails. I asked Kullmann why he wished to kill me. He answered, "On account of the Church laws, and because you insulted my party. I asked, "Which party I" and he replied, 'The Centre, or Ultramontanes."

At this point there was great turmoil in the Chamber. Prince Bismarck added: "You may thrust Kullmann away; he nevertheless belongs to you. Here the House burst into cheers, which were loud and long-continued. As the applause subsided, cries of "Pfui! pfui!" were heard from the Ultramon tane benches. The President declared these exclamations unparliamentary. Prince Bismarck said: I have no right to consure such exclamations. " Pfur is an expression of disgust and contempt. I myself am not a stranger to these feelings, but hope I am too politic to express them. Herr Windhorst, an Ultramone, rose and said that

in his speech from the balcony in Kissengen, after Kullmann's attempt, Bismarck gave the signal for attack on the Centre. It was wrong to incite one party against another. They were drifting, without Prince Bismarck repelled the accusation. He

pointed to the continued incitement in the Ultramontane press and to the events which led to the attempt of Kullman on his life, and added: Were I to believe half of what the Unramontane pa-

ers say against me, who knows what I should do f Herr Lasker declared Windhorst's remarks about inciting to war unworthy of a representative of the

The President called Lasker to order.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874. It is reported that the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine were so incensed at Bismarck's speech of Nov. 30 that they threatened to withdraw from the Reichstag and quit Berlin; but their friends remonstrated with them and induced them to stay.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S MESSAGE. VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS BY CONSERVATIVES AND

REPUBLICANS. PARIS, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

The newspaper organs of the Republican party think that the message of President MacMahon to the Assembly is directed against the Legitimists. while the journals published in the interests of the Conservatives believe it is pointed toward the Radicals. The public generally is favorably impressed by the message. Paris, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874.

The general impression is that the message of President MacMahon has made no change in the political situation. The Legitimists are firm in their refusal to vote the Constitutional bills. A meeting of the Left Center to-day rejected a proposition that the immediate discussion of the bills be moved in the Assembly, and resolved to await the nitiation of the Right Center and the Government.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. GEN. MITRE SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED UNCON-DITIONALLY - PURSUIT OF ARREDONDO CON-

TINUED. RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874. The Argentine insurgents, under Gen. Mitté, have retreated to the south, and Mitré has sent a Commissioner to the Government to negotiate for the restoration of peace, under certain conditions. The Government is disposed to accept his offer, but the question has not yet been settled.

No satisfactory information has yet been received here concerning the battle which was reported to have been fought recently between the Government forces and the insurgents.

BUENOS ATRES, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874. It is officially announced that Gen. Mitré, having been defeated, and finding himself closely pursued by the Government forces, proposed terms upon which he would capitulate. His proposition was rejected, and he finally surrendered unconditionally with his army, and peace has been restored to the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The Government troops are in pursuit of Arredonde, whose advanced guard has been defeated.

THE CARLIST WAR.

A MUTINY AMONG THE REPUBLICAN TROOPS SUP-PRESSED-EXECUTION OF THE CARLIST LEADER LOZANO.

MADRID, Priday, Dec. 4, 1874. There was a slight mutiny in this city yesterday by a battation of troops, who refused to obey an order to preceed to the North. The demonstration was, however, soon suppressed without bloodshed, and tran quility restored in the barracks. The battalion subse

quently proceeded for its destination. The Carlist leader Lozano, who was captured while traveling in a railway train to Cordova, was shot yes terday at Albacete, having been adjudged guilty of asterday at Albassic, and robbery.

LONDON, Saturday. Dec. 5, 1974.

LONDON, Saturday. Madrid says

A telegram to The Standard from Madrid says & arrests have been made in connection with the recent mutiny.

YAKOOB KHAN IN CLOSE CONFINEMENT. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874. special dispatch from Calcutta to The Times of this city states that Yakoob Khan is in close

SUIT AGAINST THE EMMA MINING COMPANY. THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY ORDERED TO BE PRO DUCED IN LONDON-STRONG CONDEMNATION OF THE CONCERN BY VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874. Mr. Tooke, Secretary of the Emma Mining Company, having refused to produce the books and papers before a special examiner, Vice-Chancellor Malins, on behalf of Mr. Askew, petitioner for winding up the Company, ordered their production, remarking that the case was one requiring investigation, and i the petitioner had not the remedy sought; that the principles which might apply in winding up a bona fide going concern could not apply to a company which has suddenly broken down after enormous sums have been obtained from shareholders upon the faith of statements which, to all appearances, were utterly untrue,

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER LA PLATA. ACCOUNT OF THE MESSES. SIEMENS-OPENINGS MADE IN THE SIDES OF THE VESSEL.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1874. The Messrs. Siemens write to The Times explaining the loss of the steamer La Plata. They say the heavy sea which carried the two boats away als tore out their davits, thus causing openings to be made in the side of the steamer, through which the water entered in sufficient quantities to extinguish the fires and when the muchinery ceased to work the ship was

## CUBAN FINANCES.

A CIRCULAR AGAINST ALARMING REPORTS TO AF-FECT THE PRICE OF GOLD-NOTES OF SHORT DATE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR THE TAX ON CAPITAL.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 .- Captain-General Concha has issued a circular, which is published in The Official Gazette. It is addressed to Governors and Lieutenant-Governors on the island, and enjoins on them th utmost vigilance in seeing that the agents of the Gov ernment promptly arrest all persons who individually or collectively originate or disseminate false news cal culated to produce distrust and alarm, and thereby affect the price of gold.

The Government has expressed its willingness receive notes of short date in payment of the 5 per cent tax on capital now due for the last quarter, and the Spanish Bank is discounting the same. The directors of the bank yesterday loaned the Government \$2,560,000, the bank to be reimbursed by the proceeds of the notes on account of the 5 per cent tax.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE COAST OF CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 .- The Spanish coasting steamer Tomas Brooks, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck yesterday morning on the Morillo, nea Guantanamo and sank immediately. About thirty lives

### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.-Twenty rifles and bayoets with aumomition have been seized in Cork, and me man has been arrested.

LONDON, Dec. 5-5 a. m .- A ship, supposed to be the Pontine, from Sunderland for Bombay, has been burned at sea, and 26 of her crew perished. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Five fresh cases of small

pox are reported in the Liverpool workhouse, among steerage passengers of the steader Abbotsford. LONDON, Dec. 4.-A special dispatch The Times from Calcutta says that the Government is satisfied that the Gwallor prisoner is not Nana Sahib.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.-The report that the trial of Count von Aruim has been postponed is incorrect. Application of his counsel for postponement has been LONDON, Dec. 5 .- The Foreign Office has

dispatch from Ades, dated Nov. 28, stating that Dr. Lavingstone's journals have reached Zanzibar in safe Rome, Dec. 4.-The Pope has absolutely re-

fused to recommend the bishops imprisoned in Brazil to resign their Sees, as a measure for reconciliation of their differences with the Government of that country. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.-The schooner Cordelia cicared at this port on the 224 November for Margarctville, Annapolis County, laden with liquors in bond and other goods, which were insured in a marine office here. On the 27th November the vessel was found ashore on Black Point, near Saclourne, scattled and abandoned, and the caola furniture and stores carried off. The impression here is that the cargo was sinus-

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Dec. 4.-The Manitoba Government resigned on the 21 of December, and on the 3d the Lieutenant-Governor sent for R. A. Davis. new Government, as follows: R. A. Davis, Provincial Treasurer and Premier; Joseph Royal, Manister of Pubic Works and Provincial Secretary, and Colin Inkster President of the Council, thus reducing the Cabinet from five to three members. A saving of about \$13,000 a year will be effected by this canner, when includes the aboution of the Upper House and the office of Attorney-

# THE VISIT OF KING KALAKAUA.

ONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BE-TWEEN THE ROYAL VISITOR AND PRESIDENT GRANT-A WELCOME FROM THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The telegraph offices of the Western Union Company in San Francisco and the State Department in Washington were put in direct ommunication this afternoon, and in less than 40 minates the following corespondence was conducted:

ates the following corespondence was conducted:

To the President of the United States;
Kalakana, King of the Hawaiian Islands, sends greetings to his great and good friend the President of the United States of America. He acknowledges a generous reception, characteristic of a warm-hearted people, and will hasten to express in person those sentiments of sincere respect and lasting friendship entertained toward the President of the great nation he so worthily represents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

The President of the United States extends the cordial velcome of the nation to his great and good friend, His Royal Highness Kaiakaus, on his arrival in the United States, and tenders his personal congratulations on the safety of his voyage. The President anticipates with great pleasure the opportunity of a personal greeting, and assures His Highness of the sincers friendship which is common with the people of the United States he entertains for His Royal Highness, and hopes that his Journey across the continent may be guarded by a kind Providence.

The following was also continent may be guarded by a

The following was also sent from Chicago on the same CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1874.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1874.

To His Highness, King of Hawari, San Francisco.

The Mayor of the City of Chicago congratuates His Majesty, the King of Hawari, on his safe arrival upon the soil of the United States of America. He trusts soon to have the honor and pleasure of welcoming him to the City of Chicago. He also trusts that His Majesty's visit to the United States will prove not only pleasant to bimself and suite, but highly useful te both countries. In these sentiments I am heartily joined by the other official authorities, and by the citizens of Chicago generally.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.-King Kalakana

visited the Western Union Telegraph office to-day, and inspected all the departments. He afterward ex changed compliments with President Grant and the Mayor of Chicago. The Pavilion is illuminated to-night in the King's honor. He will witness a review by Gov. Booth of the 2d Regiment, Col. John McComb commanding, to-morrow morning, after which he will start to

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. BOSTON, Doc. 4.-Ernest Horn, a German, had oth legs out off sy a train on the New York and New England Hairoud

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4 .- The Grand Jury of the Supe PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4.—In Pawtucket to-day, Lewis cenas was killed by the caving in of a casers walle he was engaged in menting it. He leaves a wife and two chikiren.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 4.—This evening, as the Rufalo express train, running south on the Lehigh Vailer Hailroad was crossing Marketst, at this piace, the engine struck a man named pailin Henry, thilling him lostsassity.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—This afternoon, Patrick Smith and his sou-in-iaw, Wm. Lunney, were in a salous in this city engaged in a dranker row, uses Lunney mocked Smith down and jumped apon him, killing him. The murderer was arrested. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—This morning the police arrested two mea named Leavant Peapercore and John Gastlinger on boars of the Baltimore propeller Schriffer, on a clearer of rubbing the cost office of G. W. Harts is Baltimore. They will be returned to that our for trial.

# CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT RICHMOND. THE NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION CHANGED TO THE AMERICAN BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE-THE ROCK ISLAND AND HENNEPIN CANAL RECOGNIZED AS A PROJECT OF GREAT MERIT-GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE FOUR WATER ROUTES RECOMMENDED-RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED FAVORING UNRESTRICTED TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4 .- The attendance upon the esion of the Cheap Transportation Association to-day was very thin, as many delegates had accomplished

their schemes and gone to their homes. S. S. Fairfield of New-York proposed to change the name of the Association to the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, because the name by which it was known did not convey an entirely correct understanding of its object. The motion was considered by a committee and unanimously agreed to by the

Mr. Moody of Texas offered a resolution carrying the approval of the Convention to the Texas Pacific in case Congress should determine to grant aid to any railroad It was at once tabled on motion of Mr. Ingersol of Colorado, who has appeared very hostile to Tom Scott on every occasion. Mr. Moody made an unsuccessful effort to obtain a reconsideration, and sharp personal remarks passed between him and Ingersol, the latter accosing him of ungentlemanly conduct. Later in the day Mr. Moody called up the subject in Convention, and demanded an explanation, which was given, coupled

with an apology. By consent, Messrs. Ingersol and Potter withdrew their resolutions, offered yesterday, as substitutes for the report recommending to Congress the four great water routes, and Col. H. C. Cabell of Virginia offered a compromise measure, in the nature of an amendment to

the report, which was unantmously agreed to.

Col. Cabell and R. M. T. Hunter said they had been fully convinced by the friends of the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal that its completion would be of great value to the far North-West, and be a short but important link in the chain of North-Western water-ways, and they cordially united with them in specially recomnending its completion in preference to other routes in that latitude. Col. Frobell also offered the cordial support of Georgia. Col. Cabell's amendment was as fol-

lows:

Resolved. That in addition to the lines of transportation recommended by the United States Senate Committee, this Convention recognizes the proposed Rock Island and Hennepin Canal in the State of Indinals, connecting the Mississippi River with the Illinois River and Canal and the chain of water-ways to the seaboard, as a project of great merit, promising materially to cheapen the cost of transporting the grain of the North-West to the markets of the world; and we, therefore, respectfully arge upon Congress the necessity of the speedy construction of this work.

The report recommending Government aid in the The report recommending Government aid in the

peeds completion of the four routes recommended by he Senate Committee report, with the Cabell amendment, was then passed, and congratulatory speeches followed from Western and Southern members.

Mr. Dobbins of the Buffalo Board of Trade having ar rived to-day, was called on to tell what he knew about artificial water transportation. He said that a great change is going on in the transportation of grain from Thiengo and the West through the lakes, Eric Canal, and Hudson River to New-York. The time of transport ng has been reduced from ten to four days, and the rate of freight from 10 and 15 to 3 and 6 cents per bushel-all this within three years by cents per bushel—all this within three years by
the introduction of steamers, of which fifteen have been
working during the past season. The time from Buffalo
to New-York will be reduced from fourteen days by
horse to six by steamer, and the rate of freight from
twelve and fifteen to eight and ten cents per bushel,
and with the reduction of tolls from three cents per
lushel to one cent, which will certainly be secured this
Winter, a greater reduction of freights will be assured.
The time from Chicago to Now-York has been reduced
from twenty to ten days, and freight from 25 to 12 cents. FREE AND UNRESTRICTED TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The following resolutions, submitted by Col. Probell, were adopted without dissent:

Resolved. That the great and pressing need of the country is free and unrestricted trade between the States; that this result can only be reached by furnishing the means of a cheap interchance among ourselves of the varied products of the different sections, and to do this it is necessary to promote every lectimate means which will tend to lessen the cost of internal transpor-

Resolved, That we cannot reach the highest state of prosperity until our foreign commerce is restored, do this we must not only have free and unobstruc-

produce cheaply. This will enable us to compete successfully in the markets of the world, and will give us the most certain protection of that ability to compete. To do this cheap food must be supplied to the manufacturer, the miner, and the producer of cotton, and to every other interest must be brought together into an alliance whose benefits will be mutual. This can only be done by inauxurating that free trade between the States which cheap transportation alone will afford, and the adoption of such a system as will give us in all the markets of the world the free trade of successful connection. To do this we must at once look to our great high ways of trade, whether it be by river, lake, caual, ocean, or any other means. So long as protection is necessary to enable our manufacturers to compete in the home market, they can never hope for a successful competition elsewhere; and since our commercial prosperity is dependent upon such competion, it becomes the duty of Congress to give us the means of accomplishing this wirh as intel delay as possible.

Resolved, That while we possess the wealth of the field, the forest, and the mine, in such profusion as the hand of Providence alone bestows, they are all valueless because we fall to bring them into close aliance and afford them an outlet to the markets of the world; that by this neglect we give protection to the grain growers of Russia against our farmers of the West; to the manufacturers of Great Britain against those of New-England; to the miners of Scotland and Wales against those of Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and the cotton grower of India and Brezil against the plantations of the South. This is why the balance of trade is so largely against us and offers the true reason why, with this vast product, which is needed by all the world, wasting and worthless on our hands, we are reduced to the necessity of a paper currency, which is seen at a discount as compared with gold at home and without commercial value abroad. This is why our manufactur

ursuits will afford.

Resoived, That the presence of a metallic currency is Resoired, That the presence of a metallic currency is the result of commercial prosperity and not the cause of that prosperity. To restore this circulation it is only necessary for us to supply the means of exporting our grain and flour and bacon and corn and tobacco and cotton at prices which will enable us to sell these products in the markets of other countries. This will give us commercial prosperity, and its evidence will be a gold circulation; that, with its return and presence, paper currency, which is but the result of a need produced by a deficiency of gold, will disappear and a sound currency be restored without obstructing any of our great interests.

sound currents are tested our great interests.

Resolved, That Congress should, at its present session, provide the means for the construction of the four great water routes unanimously recommended in the report of the Benate's Committee, and should adopt such other means of securing to the whole country the great boon of cheap transportation which the necessities of the people require.

the people require.

Resolved, That we have no warfare to make upon any of the great industries of the country, but, on the contrary, the very zest of this Convention is to promote peace and harmony among them, and to devise means for all the great industries of the land for the sake of National peace and National prosperity. An excursion in carriages through and about the city endered the Association by resident members, was ac

cepted for to-morrow. EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Vernon of Montreal said that after years of invesigation in Europe and long study, he was satisfied that to the great waterways we must look for cheap trausportation. There has been much unjust tirade against the railway. Though they have done great harm they have also done great good. The railways must be made subservient to the waterways. Canals can carry at two mills, while railways cannot carry at less than one cent. He had come here to urge a combination of the capital and great commercial advantages of Canada with the capital and influence of the States of the United States for organizing a system of cheap freights from the interior to the seaboard. The following were elected officers for next year:

The following were elected officers for next year:
President, the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetta;
Vice-Presidents. John F. Henry of New York, Cot. C. S.
Carrington of Virkinia, John C. Dove of Himots, J. Neison Harria of K-ntucky, the Hon. Charles Petham of
Alabama, Gov. Booth of C. Alfornia, Gov. Garland of Arkansas, Col. W. H. Greenwood of Colorado, J. G. B-rrett
of the District of Colombia, the Hon. J. M. Santh of
Jeorgia, F. C. Johnson of Indiana, Col. A. B. Smedley of
lows, W. M. Barsed of L. Misham. Scephenson Archer of
Maryland, Charles F. Maris Adams of Massachustis, the Hon. Whilam Windom of Minnesota.

Gen. A. J. Vaughan of Mississippi, R. L. Bonner of Missouri, Dudley Chase of New-Hampshire, John Jameson of New-Jersey, George B. P. rter of Nebraska, Z. B. Vance of North Carolina, D. W. Alken of Bouth Carolina, Wm. Maxwell of Tennessee, J. G. Blaine of Maine, Lyman Huckley of Vermont, B. M. Kitchen of West Virginia, the Hon. Matt. H. Carp-nier of Wissonsin, Daniel Clark of Orezon, the Hon. Joseph Balley of Pennsylvania, John Davis of Kansas, the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger of Ohlo, J. B. Johnson of Texas, R. H. Milroy of Washington Territory, E. B. Crews of Dakota, F. C. Capreol, John Ross, and Walter Shandley of Canada; Major Fisk of Montana, Gov. Jewell of Connecticut, Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, the Hon. R. C. McCormick of Arlzona, Gov. Cochrane of Delaware, Treasurer, F. B. Thurber of New-York; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson of Troy, N. Y.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a digest of mportant resolutions heretofore adopted, and added others encouraging the establishment of ship-yards for the East and a steamboat-yard for the West, and intimating that there might be cases in which Congress might aid railroads. This report was adopted, and Mr. Udley of Illinois, C. S. Carrington of Virginia, Waldo M. Potter of Iowa, Mr. Frobel of Georgia, and Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts were appointed to present them to Congress as the views of the Association.

The Committee also reported a resolution recommend-ing a material reduction of tolls on the Eric canal. Considerable opposition was manifested at first, but it was finally unanimously passed, and J. C. Dove of Illinois, Messrs. Potter of Iowa, and Thurber and Dobbins of New-York, were appointed to lay it before the Legislature of New-York at its next session.

The Executive Committee was directed to fix the time of the next meeting, and on motion of Col. Littler, every nember of the producing class in the country was invited to attend the next convention as a delegate. After resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Richmond, the Association adjourned sine die.

## EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

HIRAM SMITH HANGED AT WATERTOWN, N. Y., FOR THE MURDER OF CHARLES WENHAM-THE PRIS-ONER ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- Hiram Smith was executed in this city to-day, for complicity in the murder of Charles Wenham, who was killed Jan. 6, 1873, dered man was found Jan. 9 under the ice in Deer Lick Creek. A letter found pointed to Charles Sutherland of Copenhagen as the murderer. Sutherland was arrested on Jan. 11, and poisoned himself with strychnine an hour afterward. Smith was arrested Oct. 20, 1873, (tried in June last, and sentenced to be hauged on July 24. He was respited by the Governor to Oct. 23, and again to Dec. 4. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence and his admissions to the detectives. Great efforts were made before the Governor to secure

Great efforts were made before the Governor to secure commutation but to ne avail. The final decision was received last evening. Smith received the news calmly, sowing his head. He has stoutly and persistently asserted his innocence. He said he was ready to die. He has slept and eaten well, and showed no signs of fear. His deportment has been gentlemanly and quiet. He dressed himself this moreing in a neat suit of black and ate a hearty breakfast. His spiritual adviser, the Rev. G. W. Putnam, and two other gentlemen, spent most of the moraling with him.

At 12:30 D. m. Sheriff Babbitt went to his cell, and he was led to the scalfold in a yard in the rear of the jail. The rope was adjusted and the death warrant read. A prayer was delivered by the Rev. H. Hersey, and a passage of Scripture read by the Rev. C. M. Livingston. Remarks were made by the Rev. J. W. Putnam. He protested his innocence to the last in a long speech, calling upon Gost to winces the truth, and died without flucching. He shock hands with the Sheriff, his counsel, and the minister. The black cap was adjusted and the drop was cut at 12:37 p. m. Death was easy, the body making but two slight struggles. He had a Bible in his hand. At 121 o'clock he was pronounced dead, and the body was cut down at 12:7. His remains are to be taken to Cape Vincent. he was pronounced dead, and the body was cut down at 1:27. His remains are to be taken to Cape Vincent. Only a few people witnessed the seens. A large crowd was in the street about the jail, which was guarded by

METHODIST MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

MEETING AT BOSTON-ADDRESSES BY DISTINGUISHED METHODISTS-CONDITION OF THE MISSIONARY WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated at Boston to morrow and Monday. Last mouth the Missionary Committee met in New-York and made the apcustom the fifty-eight anniversary of the General Mis-sionary Society is to be observed as above stated. Last evening, in the regular weekly prayer-meetings of the Methodist churches in Boston, special prayer was offered in behalf of missions. To-morrow the Methodist pulpits in Boston and surrounding towns will be occupied by Bishops Harris and Haven, the Rev. Drs. Dashiell, Reid. Nelson, Hunt, Woodruff, Curry, Ridgaway, and others of New-York. In all the Sunday-schools, children's misday morning there will be a conference ministers and laymen on missionary topics, in the Bromfield Street Church, at 3 p. m. A missionary love feast will be held, and in the evening the anniversary proper. Bishop Harris, who has lately returned from a visit to Methodist missions in all parts of the world, will address the meeting, as will also the Rev. Drs. Reid and Dashlell, missionary secretaries, and distinguished laymen. No official action is taken at these anniversaries, the speakers simply giving their views of the necessition and importance of the missions, and indicating a policy for the future. Another design is to ratify the appropriations made, and to interest the Caurch more largely

In missionary matters.

The following table will show the condition of the missionary work of the Church:

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Germany 60	37	****	6,642	1.871	44
Denmark 6	7	****	276	146	9
Norway 12	39	****	1.367	1,541	17
Sweden 4.3 India 17	185	315	823	500	18
West India. 6	****	0.00	350		
Bulgaria 2	7	200	****	2000	****
Italy 3	12		15	40	
Janan 5	5		41	. *	****
Merico 3	5	***	****	39	****
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Missions, arres.	bers.	tioners. I	rechis. Cho	rches v	due.
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Weish 2	118	W 12.11	102 140		7.280
German192	9,696	685	51 54		9,000
Scandinav'n 52 Chinese 2	2,050	683	DI 00		1.000
Total265	13,391		183 209 IONARIES	\$1,000	5.180
Foreign Mission M.ssionaries to Domestic Missio	Foreign I	Assistant opulation		2,	270
Total numbe	er of Miss	ionaries		3.1	70
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THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE IMPROOF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- A meeting of prominent business men and others interested in the improvement of the Champlain Canal, was held at Halt's Hotel to-day. About fifty persons were present, including the Hon. E. E. Davis, E. A. Martin, John Keenan, H. D. Barleigh, A. D. Bullard, and Canal Commissioner Barkley. Mr. Davis made a statement showing irregularities in the contracts already made, by which the expense was treble the estimated cost; also, the unsubstantial character and want of present necessity for much of that which has been done. Commissioner Barkley denied that there had been any frauds perpetrated, and claimed that the management of the last three years had been unusually economical. An unsuc-cessful attempt was made to obtain an approval of his official action. A committee to lay the matter before the Board was appointed, with the Hon. E. E. Davis as Chairman. The meeting was too snort for a full pre-

THREE NEGRO INCENDIARIES LYNCHED IN

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4 .- A special dispatch to The Courier-Journal says three negroes were taken from the Jail at Morgansfield, Ky., on Tuesday night by a band of masked men and hanged to a tree near town. Uncontown, in the same county, was visited by a destructive conflagration some weeks since, and these destructive commagnation some vector since, and these three negroes had been arrested charged with having caused the fire. They subsequently confessed their crime, giving as an excuse that the proprietor of the distillery in which the fire started had turned the mother of one of the negroes out of the house in which she was fiving. The 'Regulators' were mounted, and it is thought came from Unioutown.

NEWSPAPER NEGOTIATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.-It is ssated on the highest authority that the parties who endeavored to purchase The Press through the agency of Col. McClare are now seeking to gain possession of another prominent journal in this city, with a view to the establishment of an independent political journal.